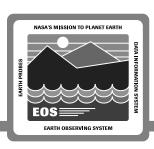
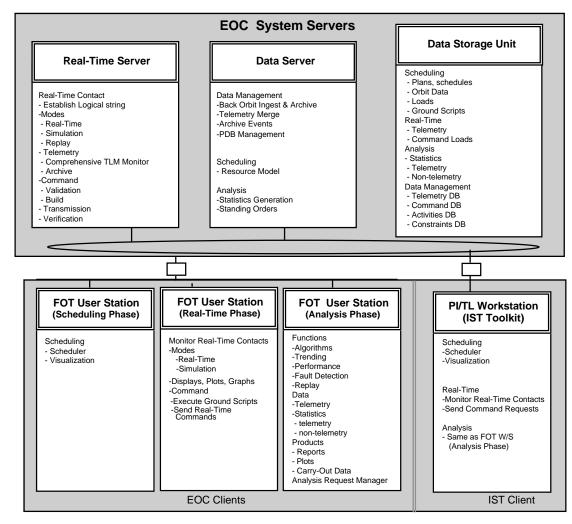


FOS Software Architecture Jeff Cox

13 December 1994

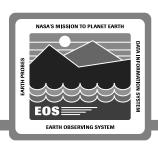
FOS System Architecture





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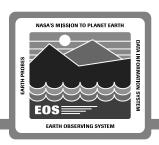
FOS System Architecture (cont.)



FOS software architecture is a mix of central and distributed processing

- Centralized processing
 - FOS functional availability and maintainability
 - Autonomous processing data driven and time triggered
 - Process coupling
 Telemetry and Command
- Distributed processing
 - Reduce bottlenecks from centralization
 - Provide a robust and flexible system for the User
 - Exploit system resources
 Network and CPU

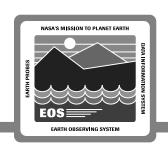
FOS Software Architecture



Key drivers

- No single point of failure
- Provide quick response for FOT
 - 1 minute to restore Real-time processing
 30 second design goal
- System control for the FOT
 - Man-in-the-loop at critical points
 Failover, Load balancing, IST connectivity arbitration
- Scalability for multiple mission support
- Common look and feel for Users



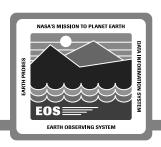


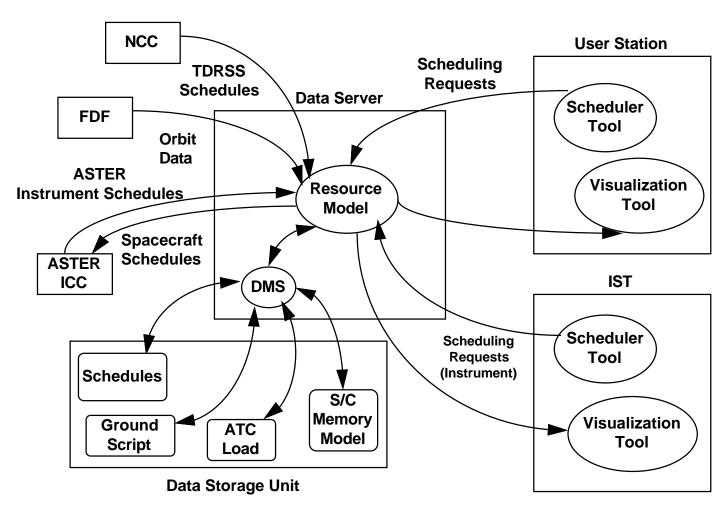
Function to Software Subsystem Mapping

Function	Software Subsystem
Scheduling	Planning & Scheduling
	Command Management
Real-time	Resource Management
	Real-time Contact Management
	Telemetry
	Command
Analysis	Analysis
Support	User Interface
	Data Management

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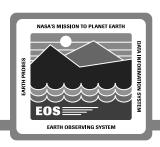
Scheduling Architecture





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Scheduling Architecture (cont.)



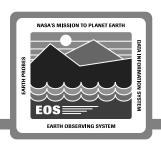
Comprised of two (2) software subsystems

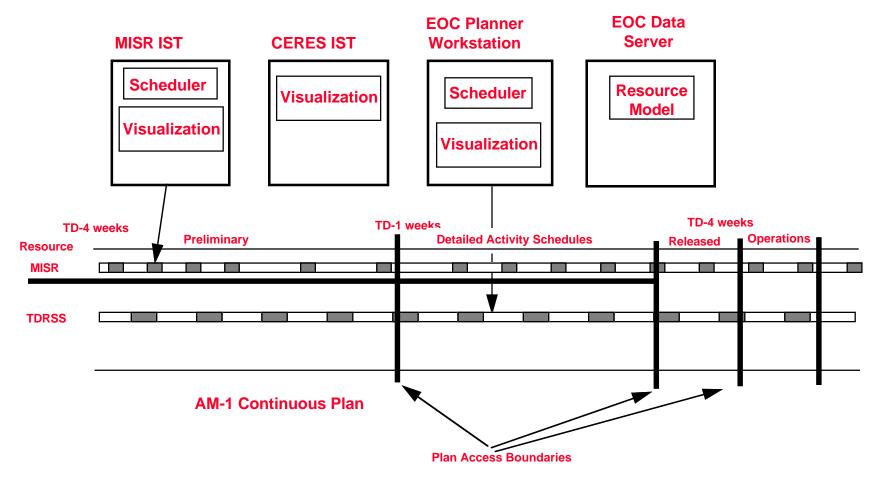
- Planning & Scheduling (P&S)
- Command Management (CMS)

P&S and CMS integrated as part of seamless architecture

- Resource Model
- Scheduler
- Visualization

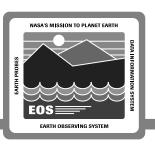
User Scheduling Access





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Resource Model Architecture



Centralized Resource Model provides 24-hour scheduling functionality

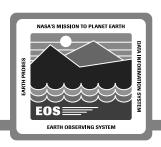
- Supports geographically distributed users
- Provides autonomous processing
 - ASTER instrument schedules
 - TDRSS schedules and FDF orbit data
 - Management of Spacecraft Memory Model

Ground Reference Image

Manages the master copy of the Mission Plan to produce schedules, loads, and ground scripts

- Users "check-out" sections of the schedule by "time" and "resource"
 - Check-out of section relieves scheduling collisions
 - Access by time releases section for further processing
 - Access by resource ensures exclusive control of scheduling

Scheduling Tools Architecture



Tools are distributed to the User Station/IST

- Improves scheduling performance
- Scalability

Scheduler Tool

- Builds instrument and subsystem schedules
- Builds communication contact requests for recorder dumps
- Initiates ATC load and ground script generation
- Submits load uplink requests

Visualization Tool

- Provides EOC/IST global visibility into planned operations for all EOS instruments and subsystems
- Notifies users of scheduling constraints during the scheduling process

Scheduling Design Highlights



Centralized Resource Model

Supports scheduling functions during all shifts

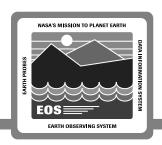
Distributed Tools

- Improves scheduling performance
- Provides users with scheduling capability from any User Station/IST

Schedule access method ensures exclusive control of resource

Design scales easily with addition of users

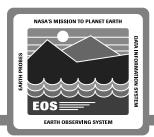
Real-time Architecture

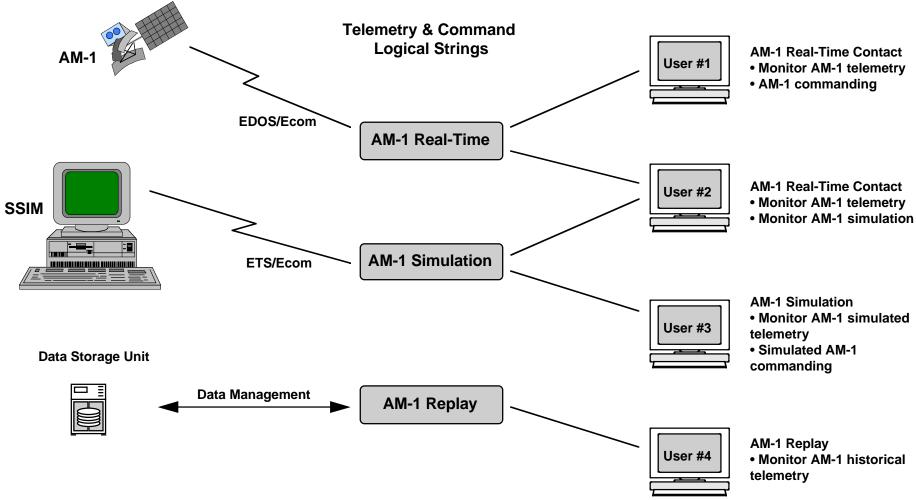


Comprised of four (4) software subsystems

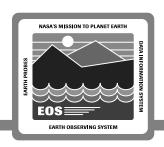
- Resource Management (RMS)
- Telemetry (TLM)
- Command (CMD)
- Real-time Contact Management (RCM)

Logical String





Logical String (cont.)



A collection of FOS resources supporting a specific process

- Real-time contact
- Simulation
- Replay of historical telemetry data

Provides FOT and IST users shared access to processing

Single user may access multiple logical strings

Lifetime is determined by type of string

- Real-time strings must be explicitly terminated
- Replay and Simulation strings terminate when last user disconnects

String configuration is performed by users

- User specifies RTS to support Real-time, Replay or Simulation logical string
- Default string configurations may be automated

String management is across multiple RTS

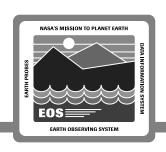
Logical String Benefits

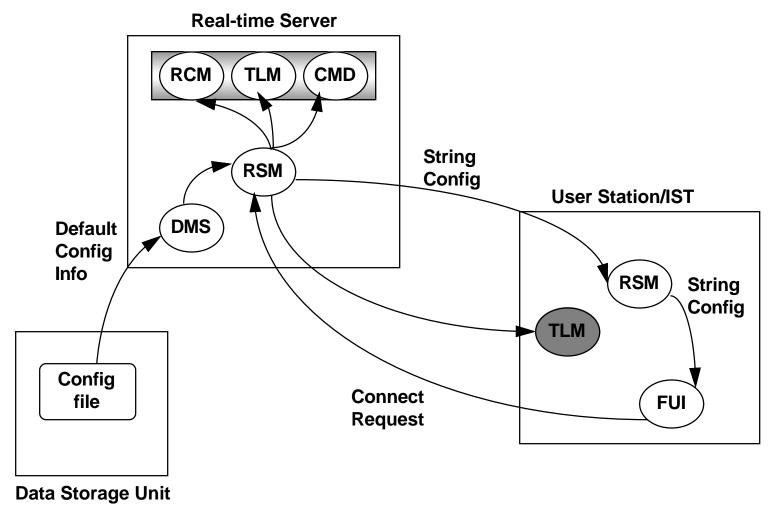


Logically separates real-time, simulation, and test processing Facilitates failover of real-time contacts

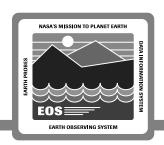
• Real-time logical string information is check-pointed for failover

Resource Management Architecture





Resource Management Architecture (cont.)



Manages multiple logical strings on a Real-time Server

Ensures single point of commanding in the EOC

Grants command authority to FOT users

Configures and manages FOS resources supporting real-time and analysis functions

Performs failover of Real-time contacts

Manages Pool of IST connections to the EOC

- IST connections available 24-hour a day
 - Process is automated
- Connection contention is arbitrated by FOT

Provides FOT and IST users shared access to processing performed on the RTS

- Existing logical strings are displayed to users
 - Users may join existing strings or create additional strings
- Provides EOC hardware and software status to users

Resource Management Design Highlights



Single point of command guaranteed at the EOC Logical strings provide FOT and IST users with shared access to processing

Users have view into FOS

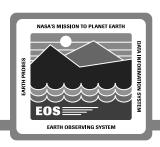
Automated configuration of logical strings

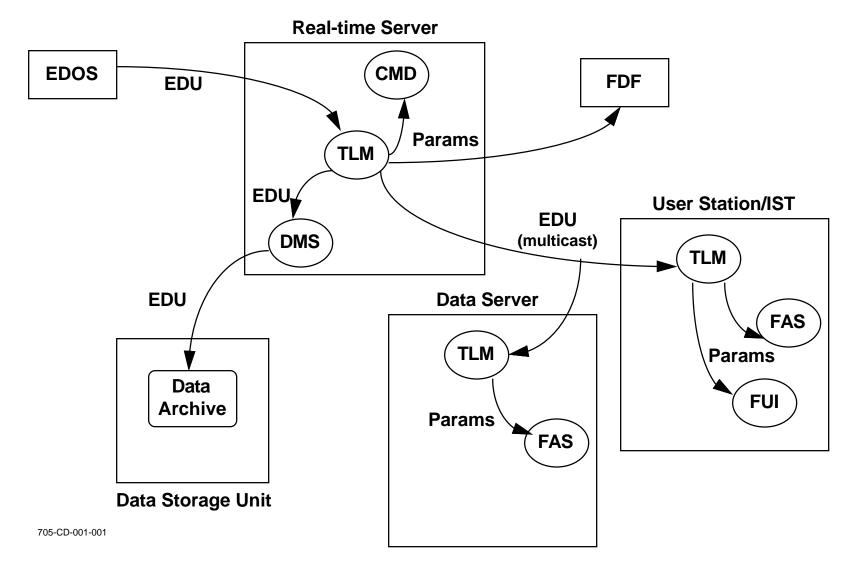
- Ready to process real-time data autonomously
 - Connection by FOT or IST user is not required

Manages IST connections to the EOC

Design scales well with addition of hardware and missions

Telemetry Architecture





JSC-19



A single telemetry subsystem can serve multiple applications simultaneously

- Applications request a subset of parameters being decommutated
- The telemetry subsystem serves parameters synchronously (e.g., all values of a super commutated parameter are delivered)

Telemetry processing is distributed across FOS hardware

- Real-time Server (RTS)
- User Station/IST
- Data Server (DS)



RTS telemetry processing

- EDUs received are stored for historical replay
 - EDOS baseline delivers EDUs to one destination
- EDUs are multicast to telemetry processes at User Station/IST
 - Multicasting is a network message addressing technique One message is sent over the network to multiple nodes Message is sent to a "Group Address"
 - Multicasting capability provided by ECS CSMS
 - Multicasting used successfully in heritage systems reducing server load and network bandwidth utilization

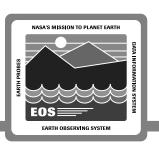
New hosts are added to the Group without increasing server load Sending node sends only one message



RTS telemetry processing (cont.)

- Provides comprehensive telemetry monitoring
 - Total parameter processing
 Processes all telemetry parameters in the data stream
 - Generates Critical alarms
 Produces complete historical trace for each contact
 - Allows users with ground control authority to set temporary limits
- Serves telemetry parameters to the Command subsystem
 - Command uses telemetry values for command validation and verification

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User Station/IST telemetry processing

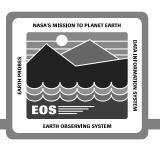
- Mirrored configuration performs identical processing to the RTS
 - Total parameter processing
 - Controlled by the RTS Comprehensive Telemetry Monitor Temporary limit definitions are received via multicast
- Tailored configuration allows user to process a subset of the data stream
 - Tailored Telemetry processing
 Selective parameter processing
 Local definition of temporary limits controlled by user
 - Reduces User Station/IST processor load
 - Alarms remain local to the User Station/IST



Data Server telemetry processing

- Solid State Recorder monitoring
 - Real-time analysis on a subset of data
- Automatic statistics generation

Telemetry Design Highlights



One architecture for FOS processing

- Real-time and analysis processes can share the same data on the same processor
 - Analysis processing can be performed in real-time

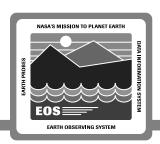
All parameter values are provided

 Real-time processing is provided parameter data at the same granularity as for analysis

Selective parameter decommutation is available in real-time and off-line

- Processor load is lower than with comprehensive decommutation
- User can monitor data selectively from multiple sources

Telemetry Design Highlights (cont.)



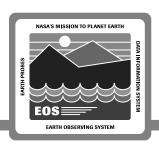
Distribution of EDU processing to the User Station/IST and DS

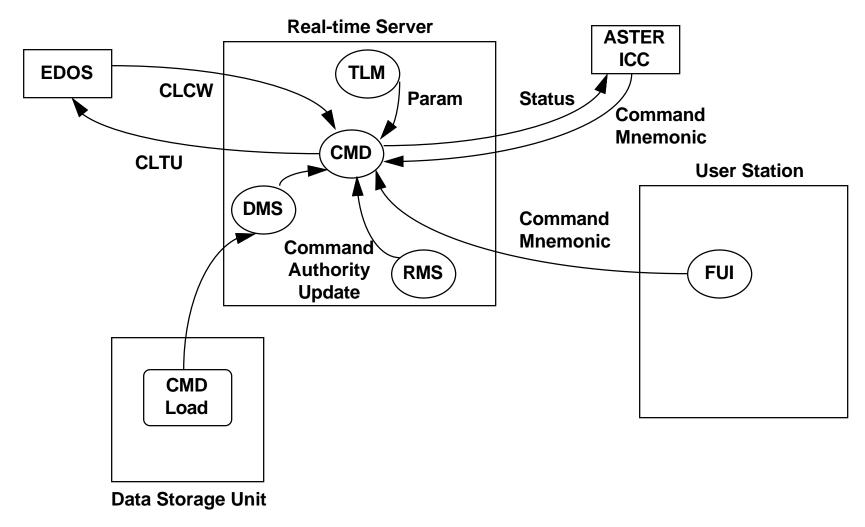
- Provides scalability due to EDU processing on all hardware platforms
 - Additional positions can be added without increasing load on the RTS due to multicasting
 - Lower bandwidth utilization due to distribution of raw data versus processed data

Distribution of telemetry parameter processing to the User Station/IST and Data Server

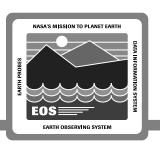
- Telemetry parameter processing is performed locally
 - Multiple telemetry streams may be processed on the same processor
 - Additional applications receiving telemetry values affects local processing performance

Command Architecture





Command Architecture (cont.)



Performs uplink of commands

- Real-time commands issued by FOT or ASTER ICC
 - ASTER ICC commanding privilege

Requires coordination with FOT

FOT grants ASTER ICC the authority to issue ASTER commands

FOT maintains the capability to unconditionally regain command

Command loads generated by CMS

Validates user command authority

- Each real-time command directive is validated
- Limits ASTER ICC commanding to their instrument
- Command authority is managed and updated by the RMS

Command Architecture (cont.)



Maintains CCSDS telecommand protocol integrity

- Backup RTS runs a hot backup CMD subsystem
 - Command directives are fed to each CMD subsystem
 - CLCW is forwarded to backup CMD subsystem
- Backup string is required to maintain COP protocol

Command Architecture (cont.)



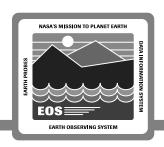
Verifies command receipt and execution

- Commands issued during a real-time contact are always verified
 - COP protocol provides receipt verification
 - Verification in telemetry is by discrete parameter Telemetry verification is database defined
- ASTER ICC receives command verification status whenever an ASTER instrument command is issued from the ground
- Verification of commands currently executing on board the spacecraft is possible when telemetry is present during a contact

Provides historical trace of command activity during contact

Event messages are generated for every command processed

Command Design Highlights

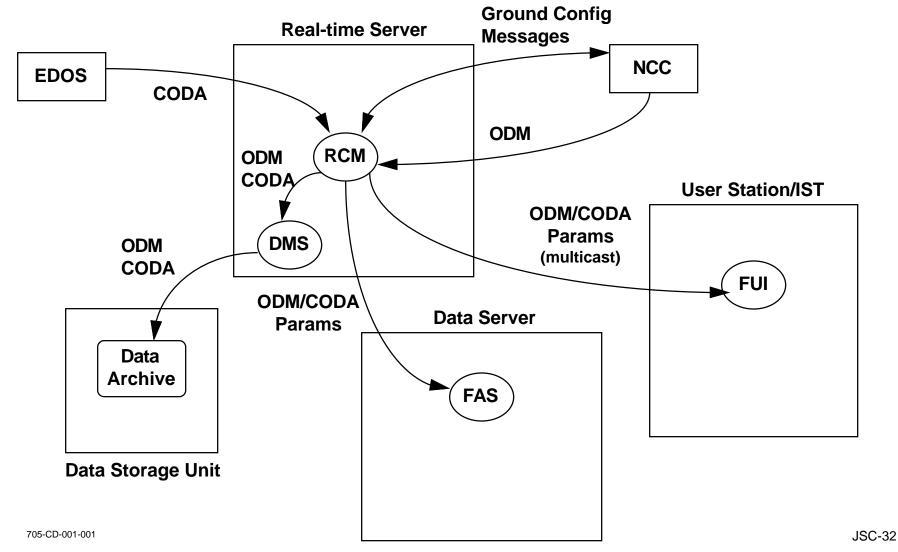


Single point of command authority
Real-time commands are validated
ASTER ICC is restricted to commanding only their instrument
ASTER ICC is notified of commands issued to their instrument

- Command may originate within the EOC or at the ASTER ICC CCSDS telecommand protocol integrity is maintained
- Parallel string processes all commands and CLCWs
 Historical trace of command activity and verification status maintained

Real-time Contact Management Architecture





Real-time Contact Management Architecture (cont.)



Configures the ground system in support of a spacecraft contact Processes NCC performance data, EDOS accounting messages, and DSN monitor blocks

- Serves data to Analysis for statistics processing
- Serves data to User Interface for display to users
 - Multicasts data to reduce network load

Stores NCC, EDOS, and DSN data as received to support FOT trouble shooting

Real-time Contact Management Design Highlights

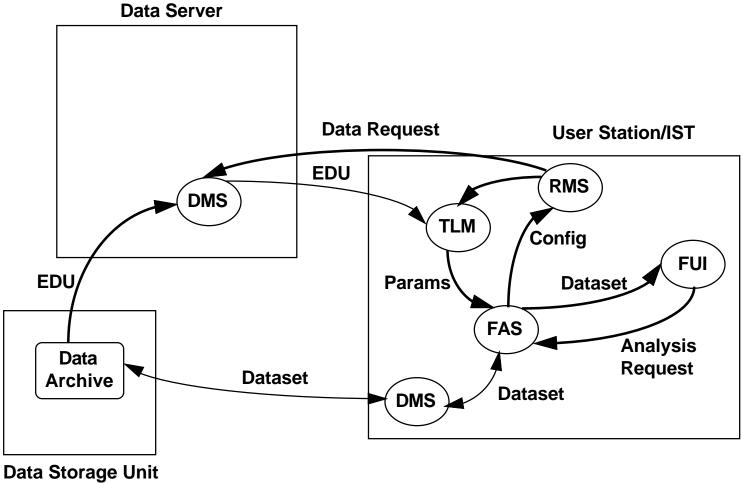


Provides NCC, EDOS, and DSN parameters to Analysis in real-time for statistics processing

Raw NCC, EDOS, and DSN data stored for troubleshooting

Analysis Request Architecture





Analysis Request Architecture (cont.)



Requests are managed and processed locally at the User Station/IST

- User can prioritize analysis requests queued for processing
 - Queueing provides throttling mechanism
- Off-line analysis requests process data at a minimum of twelve (12) times the real-time telemetry rate
 - Off-line analysis may execute on the same User Station/IST that is monitoring a real-time contact
- User may configure analysis processing to support a real-time contact
 - Data interface is same
 - Real-time data rates are less than off-line processing rates

Analysis Request Architecture (cont.)



Analysis requests produce a "dataset "

- A dataset is an interim analysis data product from which multiple analysis output products may be generated
 - Dataset is standard input to produce analysis graphs, spreadsheets, tables, and reports
- Datasets may be saved for reprocessing by the analysis subsystem
 User may specify "carry-out" data for an analysis request
- Carry-out data is an ASCII file containing an analysis product Analysis processing supports user defined algorithms

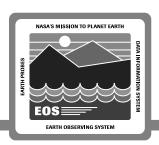
Analysis Request Architecture Design Highlights

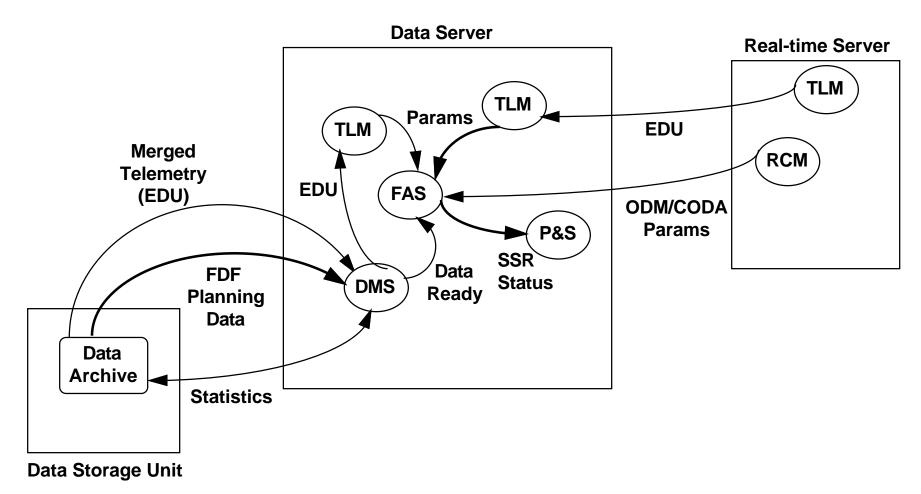


User requests are processed on the User Station/IST

- Provides user control and monitoring of local request processing
- Analysis products are produced from datasets
 - Datasets may be stored for reprocessing by analysis subsystem
 - Same dataset may be used to produce multiple analysis products Reduces load on network, servers, and User Station/IST
- Carry-out data allows users to reprocess analysis data outside of the IST Toolkit environment
- Analysis functions may be performed in parallel to real-time functions
 - Provides analysis support during real-time contacts

Analysis Automated Architecture





Analysis Automated Architecture (cont.)



Performs automated statistics computation on the Data Server

- Telemetry statistics computed from the DMS merged telemetry
 - DMS notifies analysis that data is ready for processing
- FDF Planning Data statistics
 - DMS notifies analysis that data is ready for processing
- EDOS CODA and NCC ODM statistics are processed in real-time
 - Data is received from the Real-time Contact Management subsystem

Processes "Standing Orders" for user specified analysis products

- Standing Order is a time triggered request for analysis processing
- A method for users to schedule the production of analysis products on a timed interval
- Standing Orders are processed on the Data Server and are managed by the User Interface subsystem

Analysis Automated Architecture (cont.)



Solid State Recorder monitoring

- Performed in real-time during recorder dumps
- Processes telemetry data, and EDOS/NCC status messages
 - Detects faults and provides recorder data recovery recommendations to FOT to maximize use of contact period
- Provides status to P&S and User Interface for display
 - Status is used to maintain an accurate SSR model for buffer management

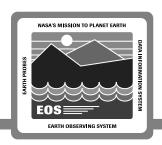
Analysis Automated Architecture Design Highlights



Centralized processing supports analysis functions during all shifts

- Data driven statistics processing
 - Ensures all data is processed
 - Provides prompt access for users
- Supports Standing Order processing
 - Time triggered processing
- Solid State Recorder monitoring
 - Assists FOT in determining best use of remaining contact to prevent data loss
 - Provides automated notification to P&S regarding status for buffer management

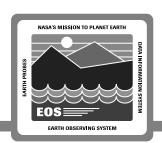
Support Architecture



Comprised of two (2) FOS software subsystems and CSMS services

- User Interface (FUI)
- Data Management (DMS)
- CSMS

Support Architecture Design Highlights



User Interface

Common look and feel

Data Management

- Manages all data generated within the EOC (e.g., Databases, Events, Analysis data products)
- Merge of back-orbit data is performed immediately after successful receipt
 - Statistics are performed on data as soon as it is available